

Hawaiian Gazette

Gazette

VOL. XXV., NO. 25

HONOLULU, H. I. TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1900. SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 6

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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TROUBLE AHEAD

Some One Trying to Taboo Our
Sugar Ships.

The New York Sun of March 7th contains the following under the headings: "What? More Plague Ships? Letter That Makes President Murphy Scratch His Head And Say 'Damn'?" President Murphy of the Board of Health was puzzled yesterday by an unofficial letter which he received warning him that there are a lot of ships loaded with sugar bound to this port from plague-infected ports in Hawaii.

"The letter does not give the names of the ships," he said, "nor tell when they are due here, and I have not received any confirmation of the report from official sources. I don't know whether the letter is genuine or not. There are so many damn rascals in the sugar and coffee trades that I am afraid to have anything to do with them."

Beet Sugar Popular

NEW YORK, March 11.—A tabloid special from Washington says: The transfer of the sugar production from the plantations of the tropics to the farms of the temperate zone is illustrated by some figures just published by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. They show that 95 per cent of the sugar crop of the world was in 1890 supplied by sugar cane, a tropical product, and but 5 per cent from beets, produced in the temperate zone. In 1897 however, but 34 per cent of the world's sugar supply was from cane and 66 per cent from beets. The consumption of beet sugar is constantly increasing.

Foster- McColliston

Frank Foster and Miss McColloston were married at Kamalo on Wednesday. The bride is a daughter of Daniel McColliston and the groom is in the employ of the Kamalo Sugar Co. Sheriff Geo. Trimble of Molokai tied the knot, as the services of a clergyman were not obtainable.

Cooper moved that the item of \$16 200 be passed. Carried.

Line 36 Pay of Postmasters. \$15 600 Passed.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Finance Report Read
And Considered.

SMALL SALARY QUESTION

Civil Service is Perfected in Post
office — More Items in
Bills Passed.

The Council of State met yesterday afternoon at 3 p. m., the following Councilors answering the roll call. Messrs. Allen, Lemborg, Ena, Goncalves, Jones, Ka-ne, Kaulukou, Nott, Kennedy, Boile, Robertson, Achi Ministers Mott-Smith, Young and Damon, and Attorney General Cooper were in attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Jones read the report of the Committee on Finance Department, which appears in full elsewhere. Mr. Lemborg moved that the report be laid on the table and taken up for consideration with the bill.

Robertson then read the report of the Committee on Judiciary on the bills for supplies for Chinese at the quarantine station last year while the latter were detained by the United States Chinese Inspector J. K. Brown, and pending the outcome of the writs of habeas corpus before the Supreme Court. The report is published in another column.

Robertson moved the adoption of the report, which was carried.

Kennedy on behalf of the committee on the Department of Interior and in the absence of the chairman, asked for further time to prepare a report.

The Council, upon motion, took up the unfinished business with reference to the 92 of Act 3. Pay of jailors, guards, and lunas of prisoners. Mr. Cooper stated he was not ready to report on the item at present and asked further time.

Jones moved to take up the Finance Department items in Act 3. Carried.

In line 26, under the caption of Bureau of Taxes, that of Salaries and Commissions of Deputy Tax Assessors and Collectors (Unpaid Commission, Hawaii, 1899), \$3 381 32, was passed.

Cooper then moved that in order to baste the readings of the items that unless called for, the report of the committee on the department be done away with. The motion carried.

Item, salaries and commissions of Deputy Tax Assessors and Collectors \$25,000, was passed.

Pay of Mail Carriers, (unpaid pay rolls, 1899), \$40, Post Bureau caption, together with salary of clerks, \$16,200. Passed.

Damon asked that a new line, designated "Line 34A" be added covering the appointment of two clerks at \$50 per month, or full appropriation of \$2 400 be inserted. Mr. Damon said: "Owing to the number of nationalities in this country a growing practice has been to have the wants of each nationality supplied at the post office. The expenses of the post office are naturally large and there has never been any difficulty in supplying the positions at the salaries agreed upon. There has been a practice to advance those in lower positions to the vacancies above them, and I hardly know of an office in the Government where the civil service has been carried on so well as in the post office department of Hawaii. This is all for additional clerks. The clerks now are doing a great deal of extra work and it entails a very slow delivery by having so few clerks."

Jones I see in Bill 2 there is an item for \$9,000, and quite a part of that amount is due for overtime for the clerks. We were informed by the Post Master General that this would do away with overtime of many of the clerks, and so the incidents would probably not be as large during the coming period. We don't know anything about the nationality of the clerks, but it is natural to presume that those who have been longest in the office would be promoted and new men introduced. The committee has attempted to show that the increase of business has been very great during the last biennial period and this incurs the necessity of a larger force to do this, and we felt it was no more than right that the department should get these appropriations."

Damon "I can say this, that the clerks that are in the post office are on the pay rolls passed by the last legislature. We cannot disturb that. This is for a new pay roll, for an addition to the post office staff. It has been the policy not to increase the pay of any members of any departments of the Government but only to add new positions."

My opinion is, that within 90 days the Post Office and the Custom House will be turned over to the United States Government and we will have very little to do with it. It strikes me that we don't want to waste much time on the matter."

Cooper moved that the item of \$16 200 be passed. Carried.

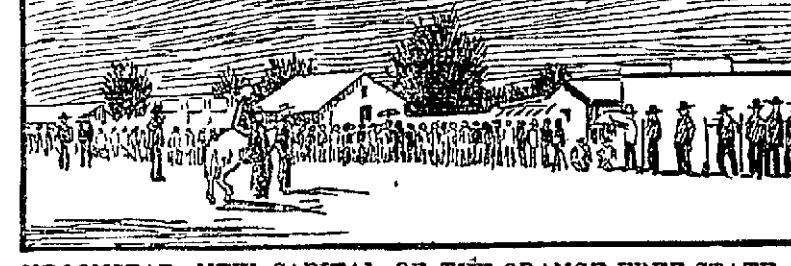
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ROBERTS PREPARING TO MOVE ON PRETORIA

Boers May Make a Stand at Town
of Warrenton.

EUROPEAN POWERS REFUSE THE
PLEA FOR INTERVENTION

Krueger Annexes Orange Free State to the
Transvaal -- Steyn a Coward -- Where
War Interest Centers.



KROONSTAD, NEW CAPITAL OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

On the advent of Lord Roberts' army to Bloemfontein President Steyn fled to Kroonstad, seventy miles to the northeast on the line of the railroad to Pretoria, and there established a new seat of government. The town is the base of the next line of resistance of the Boers, who are there concentrating. It is said, to the number of 50,000 under Joubert himself.

LONDON, March 17, 4 20 a. m.—With the railway communication to the Cape intact, Lord Roberts will in a few days be in a position to begin the advance on Pretoria. His deep political intuition, combined with his bold strategy, in having the result desired in the southern sections of the Orange Free State, which are rapidly calming down.

Mafeking is now the only point for anxiety, and as it is known that a force has left Kimberley, its relief may be announced before many days pass. The efficiency of the relieving column is heightened by the fact that it is partly composed of regulars.

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JAPAN MAY RETALIATE

Does Not Like Cullom
Regulations.

WANTS FREE TRADE HERE

The Conflagration in Honolulu—Other
News From the Far
East.

The following are extracts from the Chinese and Japanese papers received in the Oriental mail

The report that the Hawaiian administration bill will in all probability be passed by Congress has attracted the attention of the Nichi-Nichi and the Tokyo Asahi.

The first paper says that apart from technical considerations—for it is extremely difficult to reconcile the exclusive policy which America adopts in respect to her customs, immigration of labor, and coasting service with her fundamental principle of liberty and equality—America ought to think well before she commits herself to the measures now before Congress, for they surely cannot serve her interest.

Yankees who are proverbially shrewd in the matter of business ought to be reminded that should they keep up, as they have been doing of late, an artificial barrier to the ingress of Japanese commodities, Japan, while sincerely depreciating resort to such a course, may be obliged to fall back on retaliatory measures.

Will this probably not rebound to America's business keenness? It is a fact widely known that but for the Japanese labor the sugar and other industries of the Sandwich group could never have attained their present prosperity and that the sugar planters there are entirely opposed to the idea of dispensing with Japanese labor.

Will Congress suffer itself to be swayed by the voice of a few labor representatives or parties otherwise interested, and pass measures practically aimed at undermining the foundation of the most important industry in Hawaii? And then there is nothing more absurd than the proposal to forbid to steamers flying foreign colors to conduct a service between the continent of America and Hawaii. Let those who countenance this proposal apply it for instance to England. Would they be contented if that great maritime power were to forbid foreigners to carry on the coasting trade between her colonial possessions scattered all the world over?

The Nichi-Nichi hopes that the traditional friendship binding the two Pacific Powers may not be ruptured on account of the Hawaiian annexation and especially by the enactment of measures inimical to the interests of the islanders.

The Tokyo Asahi urges the public to enter a strong protest in connection with the idea entertained on the part of a section of the American people that they can deal with Japanese laborers as they have done with the Chinese. However, if America should confine herself in the case of Hawaii, to the prohibition of contract emigrants alone, the question would become less serious, seeing that the same prohibition is in force in the States. In that case what is required of the Japanese laborers desirous of going to Hawaii is that they do so on their own account and no as contract laborers.

At the same time our emigrant agents will have to alter their method of business and to act as surely, overseers and so forth towards our free laborers, so that the relations between them and their employers may be conveniently arranged.

Indeed the Asahi learns that this question is being considered already by our agents for they are convinced after years of experience that the Hawaiian planters must continue employing Japanese laborers if they wish to keep their business in a thriving condition—Japan Times.

The Chinatown Fire

Information to hand from a private source intimates that the Japanese community in Hawaii have reason to believe that the Commission recently appointed to enquire into and determine the amount of damage caused by the recent disastrous conflagration has practically decided that one uniform and fixed sum of 100 yen be allowed to each of Japanese sufferers as his share of compensation, and that in exchange for this arbitrary and wholly unjustifiable proposal it is urged that the Hawaiian Treasury has at its command only one million yen which amount would be utterly inadequate to meet the disbursements that would be necessary were the compensation to be computed on the basis of actual losses incurred by the Japanese and the Chinese.

Though this course of action is not generally consistent with the previous record of the Honolulu Government we must refuse to believe that our correspondent has been correctly informed in regard to this extraordinary affair in Hawaii.

Hawaiian authorities know as well as we do that they will have to reckon with the Japanese Empire before they can arrive at any such conclusion in this matter.

They must consider besides that whatever they do it in the name and under the shadow of the Star and Stripes which is the world's recognition of our eminent for justice and fairness.

By thus putting

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THE CABINET

Interesting Letter from
Mr. Hartwell.

The Scope of the Court of Claims—
Election Cases Have the
Right of Way.

The Cabinet met yesterday morning at the usual hour. There were present President Dole and Ministers Mott-Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper. President Dole read a short letter from Secretary of State Hay and Minister Mott-Smith read the following letter from Mr. Hartwell:

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1900.
Honorable E. A. Mott-Smith,
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Etc.
Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir: I have your letters—one of the 13th and two of the 20th ultimo—with enclosures.

I am sorry to learn by telegram from Alexander & Baldwin to W. O. Smith this morning of five more cases of plague in Honolulu. This is distressing and yet these things, perhaps, are to be expected for some time yet.

In the claims, I have inferred that the intention was not to exclude claimants from bringing actions if they thought fit, in the regular course. That is a matter which is optional with them, nor is the Court of Claims authorized to enforce payment, I should say. All that they are authorized to do, apparently, is to make awards upon the evidence before them, leaving the Council of State, if it thinks fit to do so, to appropriate money for payment of such awards. That is the way it looks to me.

Upon receipt of your letters of the 20th ultimo, with notice of the appropriation made by the Council of State.—Act 1, I called upon the Secretary of State upon the 6th inst., and informed him of the uncertainty which appeared to exist in the mind of some persons in Honolulu of the President's intention concerning the old Legislature, and asked him if he would not send a dispatch to Mr. Dole by the American Maru of the 7th inst.; I was informed the same day by the Secretary's private secretary that the dispatch had been sent and I enclose his letter.

I felt confident that you would all be pleased to get immediate approval of Act 1, as conveyed by that dispatch. In all these matters about appropriations and about the President having the right, if he wished, under the Newlands' Resolution to ratify the Legislature and give it power to act, it must be borne in mind that the President neither wishes to declare explicitly that he has not such powers, nor on the other hand, does he wish to exercise them and have them called into question unnecessarily. That, I believe, is about the position, and yet you remember my writing to you that the President was about to send a message to Congress asking for an emergency bill to be passed which Attorney General Griggs actually drew, authorizing a Hawaiian Legislature—the old one, I understand, although I did not see the bill. For all I can say, it may have been authorizing the Council of State to act as a Legislature. Attorney General Griggs desired also,—and I presume it is a good political course,—to avoid taking any unnecessary action on any Hawaiian matters pending the enactment of the Hawaiian bill, and each of the telegrams, the first authorizing, as you remember, appropriations to eradicate the plague and intended to include the filtration plant, the second telegram authorizing five commissioners to be appointed to assess damages for the burning of Chinatown, and the third of last Tuesday, expressing the President's views against calling the old Legislature and his expectation that the Council of State would do what was requisite for appropriations until the bill should take effect—these were prepared to meet the conditions above mentioned and I wrote them all.

On the 8th inst., upon receipt of Honolulu newspapers of the 21st ultimo, containing a notice by the Speaker of the House, calling it together, I called upon the Secretary of State and told him what I had seen, asking him whether he thought it was best to send by the Vancouver steamer leaving the next day, a dispatch to Mr. Dole, informing him positively that the President did not consider that there was now any Hawaiian Legislature or that his further continuing officers in office included or was meant to include the Legislature, after their term of office had expired.

Mr. Hay said: "I do not like this peggling away with telegrams. The last telegram conclusively implied all that. Don't you think so?"

I said: "I do not like this peggling away with telegrams. The last telegram containing the purport of what Mr. Hay had said.

I hope that all will go well until the bill is passed. The Secretary of State was apparently gratified to learn that the Senate had passed the amendment which I proposed to Mr. Cullom, authorizing President McKinley to direct the expenditure of public funds in Hawaii until the first meeting of the Legislature in Hawaii. There is delay about bringing up the bill in the House. Election cases have the right of way and Mr. Knox has not yet been able to get a time fixed for the Hawaiian bill. He may not succeed, I am told, in having it set before April 3d. This is a disappointment to me, although I do not know from anything I have learned from yourself or from Mr. Dole, that the delay will cause any special difficulty. It is possible that you have written to me concerning the length of time, thirty or sixty days, when you think the bill would properly take effect after its enactment. I have left that matter for Mr. W. O. Smith, who insists on sixty days. I do not know whether he is right or not—I mean, whether a shorter time would answer or is desired." A. S. HARTWELL.

It was voted that the government let

the Canal Treaty.

The British Government May Decline To Accept Amendments.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The following is the text of the amendment to the fund for the Suppression of Bubonic Plague, under an Act, entitled "Special Act of the Council of State No. 6"

Murray's New Party.

The egg is hatching in Murray's blacksmith shop from which a new political party is expected to be born on Tuesday evening. Chairs and a platform are being put into an improvised hall in Murray's loft and orators and others will assemble on that evening to talk over the scheme of organization. The Independent Party of Hawaii is to be the name of the product of Tuesday night's labors, and so far as is known its motto is to be "The best man for the office."

AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A. R. De Fluett, editor of the local Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says:

It is known, however, that he feels that no man would be justified in refusing to grant any concessions to the United States when a proviso in a treaty gives a third power announces

that it proposes to take any measures that may seem advisable with reference to the canal for its own defence.

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CANE BURNED

Over Five Hundred Acres Destroyed.

Maui Ceases to Dread the Plague, Literary Revival and Other Island News.

SPRECKELSVILLE March 21 A disastrous cane fire swept over 500 acres of our cane yesterday, despite the efforts of at least one thousand men. In the early morning a field of trash had been burned, and had been carefully watched by the manager and others till it was supposed all danger was fully over. Seven hours after, this the adjacent field of standing cane was seen to burst into flames, and as the wind had increased to half a gale, no efforts to stop it were of any avail, with the exception of some dry acres to the extreme windward. Lines were cut and back hrigs resorted to, but the fire had started on the east side, and the strong northeast wind drove the fire ahead with irresistible fury. It even jumped the wide road from Kahului to Kula and burned a field of cane on the opposite side.

The cause of the fire is uncertain, whether a spark from the burning trash had been carried into the cane-field, and burst out after smouldering for hours; or whether a stolen and secret "smoke" by some careless hand started the conflagration, none can say. Of course, every effort will be made to grind the burnt cane before it is spoiled. The large mill will run night and day and will be pushed to its utmost capacity.

The Paine company will also render great assistance by running a railroad track from their mill into the burnt fields and they also will grind Spreckelsville cane for all they are worth. It is too soon yet to estimate the loss, for much depends on weather and other considerations, and no one can yet even approximate the proportion that may be saved.

WAILUKU, Maui, March 20.—The plague has ceased to be the leading topic of interest on Maui. No alarm or momentary panic can be created by any false report whatever. Two Portuguese by the name of Monis are seriously sick at Kokomo with pneumonia; but although Dr. Wood has stated that it is almost impossible to distinguish between the symptoms of pneumonia and those of pneumonia plague, there's not the slightest agitation manifested over these two cases in the Makawao region. Black plague has less terrors than formerly. The nervous system of Maui people has become apathetic and the telephone lines work better than formerly for no one cares to break the electric connection now by listening for plague news.

Literary Matters.

On Thursday evening, the 15th, after an interval of several months, the Makawao Literary Society held a meeting at the residence of W. J. Lowrie of Spreckelsville. The evening was a delightful one, unusually still and brilliantly illuminated by light of the full moon, so that not only a large number of Spreckelsville people were present but also a good representation from Makawao and Wailuku. Kahului of all the adjacent villages had no representatives, quarantine regulations there being still in force. The following program though not of an elaborate nature was fully appreciated:

1. Piano Solo.....Miss Featherstone
2. Vocal Solo.....Mrs. W. S. Nicoll
3. Reading.....Mr. A. Adams
4. Zither Solo.....
5.Mrs. E. L. Vander Nallen
6. Vocal Solo.....Mrs. W. J. Lowrie
7. Reading.....Dr. E. G. Berkwith
7. Song.....Master Will Lowrie

Master Will Lowrie when "encored" responded with "My Country 'tis of these"—the audience joining with him.

On Friday evening, the 9th, the Makawao Debating Society held a discussion in the parlors of the Paia Foreign church, the subject debated being, "Resolved that labor-saving inventions are detrimental to the masses." Mr. D. F. Fleming led in the affirmative and Mr. F. E. Atwater in the negative. The audience voted in favor of the affirmative when asked to decide upon the merits of the arguments presented.

This vote was taken just after the speeches of the leaders before the debate became general. Rev. Mr. Jones of California who was present made a strong and eloquent speech in the negative. The subject chosen for next meeting is the trite one, "Resolved that the pen is mightier than the sword."

Brief News Items.

Jacintha Vincente of Honolulu Normal school is acting as a substitute for Miss Oss of the Haiku school. The latter is quarantined in Honolulu.

The Kula schools opened on Monday the 12th. The Wailuku district schools are still closed, with the exception of Ulupakalua and Spreckelsville.

Weather: The trades are blowing again after quite an interval. "Natural" of frequent occurrence on Maui's western slope.

During the 6th a baby daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Church of Kahului. This very young lady has the distinction of having been born in the quarantine limits.

On the 7th at Makawao a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. Poole of Kihel.

During the 11th Misses Simpson and Hart of Maunaolu Seminary arrived on Maui after a three months' (enforced for most of the time) absence in Honolulu. They came per steamer Maui.

The Asiatic population of the district of Kula taken on the night of February 13th, was as follows: Chinese males 453; Chinese females 95; Chinese children (both sexes) 141; total Chinese 690. Japanese males 146; Japanese females 44; Japanese children (both sexes) 63; total Japanese 252. Total Asiatic population 941.

Another victim of the quarantine

Miss Fife of New York arrived by the same steamer. She is to reside in Kula as an assistant to Miss Fearn of the Kula plantation hospital by the way. Miss Fife is to be congratulated on the green appearance of the hospital, though showing but much time and short hours have been spent.

Mr. I. V. Temsky the member of the Maui State Tax Committee who has had charge of the collection of the Kula region debts to think Messrs. T. G. Grubb, N. Shantz, F. Corlett, G. Forsyth, W. A. V. Goo, Cope, W. B. Hardy, A. Forsyth, E. Forsyth, E. Cape, T. D. Morton, E. Morton and L. C. Cook for the very able assistance rendered him by them in making the vicious house to house inspections of the Kula district.

The ladies of Hilo made upwards of 200 garments and sheets for the Hilo Hospital. The manufacture of such things were a part of the duties of Miss Grubb whose salary as superintendent of the hospital was the magnificent sum of \$25 per month. Is it any wonder she broke down her health?

HARD AT WORK

Council of State Passes On Bills.

Item for \$75, Damages Raises Important Questions--Committee For Health Board Accounts.

President Dole called the Council of State to order yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the minutes of the previous session of the Council were read by the secretary and approved.

Petition of John K. Riedengast and others was referred to the Executive Council.

Lanion offered the following specia act for appropriation of monies to the Council, action on which was taken in the forenoon by the Executive Council:

"Voted that the Executive Council recommend to the Council of State that the appropriation of \$240,000 be placed to the credit of the fund for the suppression of bubonic plague, under an Act entitled 'Special Act of the Council of State, No. 6.' Referred to special committee.

President Dole appointed Councilors Kennedy, Achi and Alien to serve on the committee.

Gear reported additional progress on the report of the Committee on Interior Department, but asked for further time.

Upon motion of Robertson the Council then took up the items of Act 2 contained under the heading of Department of Finance. The total of \$88,000 was passed upon a reading of both the items and the committee's report thereon. The Postal Bureau items amounting to \$18,523.30 were also passed in the same manner without comment. An item of \$1,232.32 for Incendiary, Customs Bureau (Unpaid bills, 1899), was also passed.

The item of \$75, for "Damage done to ship 'Santa Clara' by the carelessness of the Assistant Harbor Master in docking the ship to the Railroad wharf," aroused the bone of contention of the session. Mr. Jones said from his investigation it was his belief the damage was accidental and not due to carelessness. Mr. Gear asked if the ship had been half or entirely destroyed by an accident, whether the government would have to pay for it. Robert

son raised the question of the vessel's insurance. If insured the owners had probably collected the amount already from the insurance company. "We had a \$2,000,000 fire by accident in Chinatown a short time ago. If we are going to pay for items of this kind, due to an accident, we will also have to be paying for the results of that accidental fire. I think it would be a shame to pass such items as this."

Mr. Cooper did not believe the government should pay the item.

The ayes and noes were called the motion to pass the item passed by a vote of seven to five.

At this juncture Mr. Achi jumped to his feet, exclaiming, "I challenge the right of any Minister of the Cabinet to ask that any item be stricken out from the bill."

Cooper: "I hardly think the matter is worth debating. We can change our minds. My point yesterday was that new items could not originate with the Council of State without the recommendation of the Executive Council. I don't see why we cannot discuss any item in a bill."

President Dole: "I shall have to rule against you Mr. Achi. There is no reason why the Ministers cannot change their minds."

Achi: "If that is the case the Ministers will be fighting each other in the Council."

Item of \$2,000 for Incendiary, Customs Bureau was passed, making a total of \$3,307.32.

Under the head of Department of Attorney General, Act 2, the full amount of \$20,000 was passed without question.

Under Department of the Judiciary, Act 3 items amounting to \$4,550 were passed after considerable discussion as to the salary of acting judges of the circuit courts.

Mr. Damon moved that item of \$2,880 salary of Second District Judge for Honolulu, and item of \$1,800 salary of interpreter be inserted as 11a and 11b respectively. Carried.

In the same act, under the caption of Department of Attorney General, items for \$35,000, covering pay of police on Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu were passed.

An item of \$10,000 pay of jailors, guards and lunas of prisoners was debated upon. Mr. Cooper explained that the item was inserted by reason of requests of Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii. Mr. Robertson stated that the Marshal was saving \$100 month out of the fund already appropriated there being also an unexpended residue of \$2,000 as well. Mr. Cooper requested that action on the item be deferred until he could thoroughly investigate the item.

Items of \$2,500 under Department of the Judiciary, Act 2, were passed.

The Council then adjourned until 3 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Another victim of the quarantine

missed the steamer.

NEWS PAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWS OF OLA

Week's Doings at the Big Plantation.

Opinion of Head Luna Mann--Competition in the Restaurants.

Other Items.

OLANA PLANTATION March 20th—William Mann the head man of Pitcairn plantation was in Olaa last week in the course of a trip of observation he is making among the plantations of the Island. Mr. Mann has been in the sugar business for years and his judgment in such cases is considered valuable. He spent two days at Olaa, and under the chaperonage of Manager McStockier, Peter McRae, Ed. Soper and A. Moran, of the company, visited every division of the estate and was in the field during the major part of his stay, taking cognizance practically of all that was doing and has been done.

In an after conversation with the writer Mr. Mann said,

"I have been over the principal cane fields on Hawaii and have seen nothing that equals Olaa. When I left the upper fields of Pahala, 2,500 feet higher than here, there was a lack of rain and I wondered how the lowlanders were going to pull out. The strong and healthy appearance of cane in sight here, the condition of the land I have seen over—particularly that from the 20-mile tract up to the 20-mile tract and what I have seen of the planting in progress warrant me in saying, adiustly, that every expectation of the management should be fulfilled. Why there is no better land on the Island than the upper tracts of Olaa, and the sowing of the lower districts is over.

With such conditions in Olaa I believe that the yield of the first crop will practically silence the tongues of that class of experts who pass judgment

on what they see as they drive by on the road and glance over a plantation

once in a while."

Plantation Happenings.

Dr. S. G. Walker and wife, parents of S. G. Walker, Jr., surveyor for the Olaa Company, are on a visit here to their son, having come all the way from Greenfield, Mass.

The transports to Manilla have decreased the native population here about fifteen or more. The natives who were so forgetful as to leave a large number of unpaid accounts, but "what care we?"

Mrs. J. F. Clay has recovered from her recent illness and all who have met her since she came to Olaa are gratified at the outcome.

The California boys who are tree pulsing for Owens & Robertson have some athletes among them and during a foot race recently a Jap tried to drive over two of the racers. His brake was taken to the wagon shop and will be removed again in about a week.

A sun-eyed damsel, known as the "Geisha Girl of Puna," was abducted from Pahoa by a Lohitau from the wilds of Waipahoehoe. He was pursued by the minions of the law, and when they got too close, he dumped the fair one into the road, near the Olaa postoffice, and she had to walk to Hilo jail.

J. F. Clay has a Japanese servant. Mr. Clay thought he was possessed of many qualities of the Ted. Sloan order, and put him in charge of the pride of the Clay paddock, "a Tartar of the Ukraine breed." In one week the Jap was thrown on his head twice, mashed the Clay roadcart to pieces, the shaft was run completely through the animal's neck, and the Jap is now engineering a 6-ton road rolling machine, which is thought he can keep down to the legal rate of speed.

The Chinese restaurants at this place are in the midst of a war for the capture of the patronage of the hundred and more white employees of the plantation, and those desirable guests are becoming surfeited with the milk, honey and fat of the land. The daily menu exceeds that of any hostelry on any of the Islands, and the feasts of Lu-cullus are not in it with the Sunday bill of fare. Last Sunday one plate would up a royal spread with three desserts—sugared oranges and bananas, charotte russe a la Romagnole and ice cream and lady fingers! Now! And the gong is still gongong!

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Committee Divided as to Private Construction.

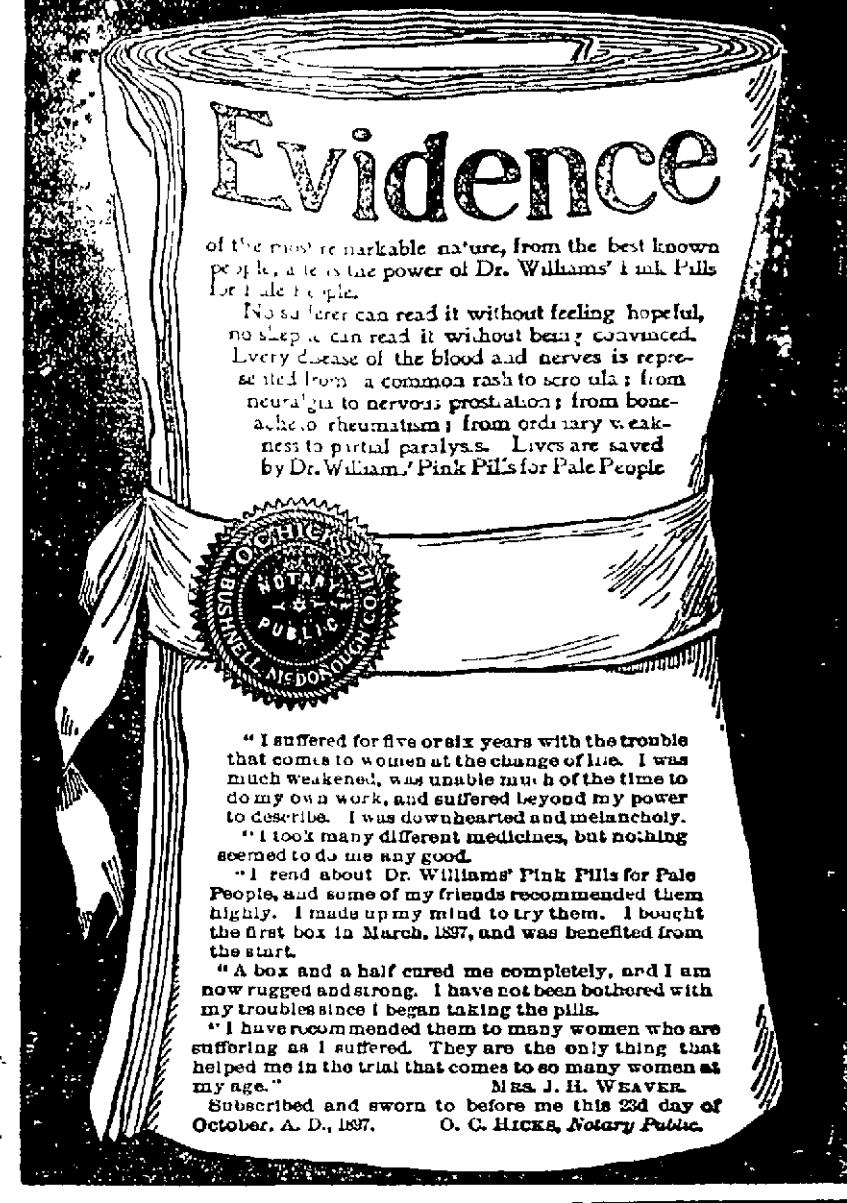
WASHINGTON, March 15.—Four distinct reports on the bill for the construction of a Pacific cable to Hawaii, the Philippines and Japan were filed today from members of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Sherman of New York submitted the majority report favorable to the bill introduced by him for a cable to be built under private auspices, the Government paying \$300,000 annually for twenty years for the transmission of Government messages.

A minority report, signed by Representatives Adamson, Adams, Shadeford and Davey, dissents in toto from the bill. Another minority report, signed by Representatives Corliss, Fletcher and Stewart opposed the plan of private ownership and proposed a substitute embodying the idea of Government ownership of the cable. Still another dissenting report is from Mann of Illinois, giving his individual view that a Government cable would prove more beneficial to the public and the Government.

Sherman's majority report is an exhaustive review of the cable question.

It says that the argument for a Government cable that would be under the complete control of the United States seems of small importance to the committee except in time of war, and in that event the Government is authorized



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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Hawaiian Gazette.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR

TUESDAY MARCH 27, 1900

SHELDON'S EXPERIMENT.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's venture with a purely Christian daily would have been a moderate success if he had not invaded the realm of secular journalism. As a religious and moral paper, bringing the characteristics of the ordinary weekly and monthly church publication into the daily field for the benefit of a special class of readers, Mr. Sheldon's Capital did fairly well, though probably the experienced editor of the Outlook, The Evangelist or The Christian Herald, could have improved upon the quality of his work. But as a substitute for the journals which write the history of the times we live in, the Sheldon paper proved a disappointment to its immediate friends and an object of mild ridicule to the laity at large.

So far as the Sheldon paper is a protest against the yellow journalism which makes a news specialty of crime and sin and serves the most revolting "spice" with the morning or the evening meal we sympathize with it and wish it well. But the yellow journal will never be displaced by a paper which, like Mr. Sheldon's curious publication, omits or emasculates the news when it is not wholly related to religious or moral themes or, when using any of it at all, appends it to a homily. The newspaper to be a newspaper must write the story of its day, neither neglecting the good nor concealing the evil but giving both their proper relation to the whole history of events. What would be thought of a man who sat down to write the history of the United States and left out the details of its wars, its disasters, its Indian massacres, its national crimes and its most exciting tragedies and substituted a record of revival conversions, statistics of baptism, a chapter on the life and work of Susan B. Anthony and a discussion of the labors of the Good Templars, the W. C. T. U. and the Prohibition party? Such a history of the United States would be a farce though it might answer very well for a treatise on the religious and moral activities of the American people. And in line with this argument we hold that a newspaper which concerns itself with only a portion of the news and that of a didactic or moral or religious character falls very far short of the proper mission of the secular journal, namely, to tell the people what is going on in the world around it—to be the accurate and impartial historian of a day. That accuracy and impartiality cannot be maintained if it attempts to exclude war, crime, sports, the stock market, theaters, from the record of which they are such a conspicuous part. A professedly religious paper may do it and ought to do it; but not a professedly secular one.

With some of the undertakings of the Topeka clergymen we are in full accord. Many daily secular journals do not accept meretricious advertising—this one among the rest—and they support all practicable moral reforms with zeal and vigor. But no successful journal can get along without the news which the cosmopolitan public naturally looks for in its columns.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The logic of the plea for a hospital for incurables may be found in this simple story. A boy in the Kamehameha School, whose home is on Kauai, was taken sick some weeks ago with a malady which the doctor found to be tuberculosis. A trustee of the school asked the trustees of the Queen's Hospital to receive the lad, but they, under the rules of that institution, could not take any patient suffering from an incurable or contagious disease. It was not desirable to keep the boy at school where he might become a source of infection, and a relative living in the city would not receive him. Owing to the quarantine rules he could not be sent back to Kauai, although these rules, under the prophetic serum clause, will now permit him to go, and he is to be sent on in early steamer.

But must he go? If tuberculosis is a contagious or infectious disease, is it fair to kid a person there who is different in it and who may give it to others? May not ten persons do as much as one boy's act to his home? What can be done than to kid him? There is no hospital and no infirmary in Honolulu and other cities, so he must of his own accord go to the Kamehameha School.

The Kamehameha School is a fine school, but it is not a hospital or infirmary. It is a school and the students are not a part of the world's great army of incurables. As a result, as far as it is possible for the present, chance to go to it, which makes it an important lesson to other people.

THE PLAGUE AND ITS SUPPRESSION.

How to deal with the bubonic plague and get rid of it for good and all is the most perplexing problem with which Honolulu has had to do in many years. An antidote is sought in the hope that a destroying element can only be used within certain bounds. We can not burn the whole town. Cleanliness is enforced, but it does not conquer the pestilence, for the disease shows itself at intervals in the most wholesome parts of the city, as, for instance, Young street and Aloha street. Distress on its early palliative; detention camps answer but a subsidiary use, quarantine keeps germs from leaving us suspicion, so far as it goes, serves best to report sickness. Nothing seems to reach the heart of the difficulty. What then, are we to do?

The Government took one drastic step, from which good results are expected, when it prohibited the importation of Asiatic foodstuffs. All well-wishers of Hawaii hope that there will be no modification of this order. The chances are that these foodstuffs brought the plague to Honolulu and Kahului and have had much to do with the spread of infection among human beings and rats. It must be remembered that when Asiatic provender is too foul for its owners to eat, it is thrown to the dogs and rats, thus adding a leeway to the sources and means of infection. Obviously, the only thing the Government could do was to stop importations of this food until further notice. Later on, a month from now perhaps, we may expect to see some good results from the precautionary order.

But what of the rats? For all any one knows to the contrary the bubonic pestilence may be running among these animals with a virulence it has not reached among human beings. Certainly—for the fact has been proved here and at Kahului—many rats have caught the plague. Assuming that they are carrying it from street to street, and from house to house and wharf to wharf, it follows that Honolulu cannot get the better of the pestilence until it gets the better of the rats. In time the plague itself might exterminate them, but in waiting for that how many human lives may be sacrificed? We must devise some way of our own to make the rat a rara avis in Honolulu.

As to the ways and means, they are an open subject for discussion. The anger and scorn of the public were aroused by the failure of the official rat-pomade and we presume that not half or a third of the householders of Honolulu would take the trouble to set any more poison which the Board of Health might supply. Nor can people be forced or induced—outside the ranks of the intelligent minority whose houses are most likely to be free of rats—to buy poison themselves. Clearly, the Board of Health, if it is to wage an exterminating warfare against the four-footed carriers of the plague, must find a better way to get the aid of the people than any that has been so far tried. What wiser plan is there than to put the bounty so high that it will tempt the cupidity of people and induce them to go into rat-catching for the income? Why not give men, women and children a chance to make good wages at the business? Why not raise the per capita bounty for dead rats to fifty cents or one dollar?

Suppose the prize were one dollar, what aggregate financial outlay might be expected to follow? Of course no one can answer that question, for a census of the rodent population has never been set down in books. But some fair inferences may be had from the fact that when 13,000 rats were killed in Kobe—a much larger city than Honolulu—the supply was pretty well eliminated. Here we have a tree rat as well as a house rat, and perhaps the number of both kinds reaches thirty or even fifty thousand. Assuming the latter figure, would it not be worth \$50,000 to the Hawaiian Islands to get rid of the principal source of bubonic infection? We put the question in all seriousness to the Board of Health and the Council of State.

HAWAIIAN RUBBER INDUSTRY. We trust that Hilo will observe, in the problem of how to make all Hawaii productive of land revenue has been solved so far as the low country is concerned by the progress and attainment of the sugar, rice and pineapple industries. But great areas of fertile soil stacked up in mountain ranges and high hills have, except for the comparatively small part given over to coffee and merchantable timber, been ranked as agriculturally useless. For a time it was thought that coffee would be the pecuniary salvation of the high lands, but the low price of the product and the competition under free trade of the Central American states and Brazil has damped the ardor of the coffee enthusiasts and some promising plantations have been torn up for the benefit of the cane-grower. The most that is done now with the higher uplands is to use them for a kind of grazing, burghers may conclude to look on which destroys more in young timber than it makes in beef and interferes besides with the conservation of the water supply.

What is to be done with the uplands is therefore an inopportune question which, we are glad to say, the Federal Government is about to answer. The plan is to raise the India rubber of commerce, a most valuable product, already growing scarce and yet subject to a malady which the doctor found to be tuberculosis. A trustee of the Queen's Hospital asked the trustees of the Queen's Hospital to receive the lad, but they, under the rules of that institution, could not take any patient suffering from an incurable or contagious disease. It was not desirable to keep the boy at school where he might become a source of infection, and a relative living in the city would not receive him. Owing to the quarantine rules he could not be sent back to Kauai, although these rules, under the prophetic serum clause, will now permit him to go, and he is to be sent on in early steamer.

That Hawaiian mountain soil and climate are friendly to rubber trees has long been the conviction of Allan Herbert who is, perhaps, our chief expert in forestry. He and others have made satisfactory experiments in a small way, and in the rain forest areas can be set out and brought to the productive stage in a few years. These convictions, Mr. Herbert has made known in an unscientific report which, we presume, was the means of enlightening the Agricultural Department about the opportunities here.

If Mr. Herbert is right a rubber grove in Hawaii will be more profitable than an orange or lemon grove in California. That he is right seems to be a fact which local experiments and the report of a foreigner to the German Government.

But Mr. President, there was a great wrong perpetrated. It may not be news to any students, but at the time of the revolution which displaced the monarchy and displaced the Queen there was not a man that was not persecuted and confiscated—not only crown lands to the revenue of which she was entitled, but everything in her hands, sold from the blue chinaman to the tin dipper in her kitchen.

Every acre of property in Iolani place, belonging to Queen Liliuokalani and Dowager Queen Kapikolani was sold over to her and removed to a new residence. The transfer date is January, 1893, in the absence of the press correspondents in the City. We now note of the event that the price of sugar begins to drop under the competition of the West Indians and beet growers, the latter experts seem to make up the difference in the Hawaiian prosperity. There is the flood. We may yet see the rubber kings as well as other people.

BOTH BUBONIC

"Necessity
Knows No Law."Sunday Suspects Shows
Sure Signs.

Porta Rose a Possible Plague Patient
Many Medicos Meet in
The Morgue.

For two Sunday suspects, John Hurley, white man from Vineyard street, and Yamasaka, Japanese from Kakako, have both proved to be genuine cases of bubonic plague. The post-mortem examination in each case showed unmistakable signs of the disease.

It has been definitely decided by the health authorities that the two Sunday suspect cases are bubonic plague. The post-mortem examinations proved this beyond the shadow of a doubt.

John Hurley, naturalized American, aged 30, who died at a house in Vineyard street which had been under guard for nearly a week, was not at first considered to be a plague patient either by Dr. Cooper, the attending physician, or by the Board of Health doctor. The decision rendered as above was not arrived at until many hours after.

Yamasaka, Japanese, age 23, who was removed from a Kakako lodging house on Sunday, died at the pesthouse yesterday morning.

Many physicians witnessed the post-mortem examination in the Yamasaka case, in the morgue yesterday forenoon through the courteous invitation of Dr. Wood for the Board of Health. Representatives of the medical profession present were Drs. Wood, Day, Wayson, Raymond, Alvarez, Cooper, Sloggett, Waterhouse, Camp, Hoffmann, Davis, Peterson, Katsuki, Mori and Mitamura. Dr. Hoffmann conducted the post-mortem while Dr. Wood was busily engaged taking exhaustive notes on the case.

We learn that the electric light is to be used on trial in the Imperial Palace. The installation, designed by Professor Igarashi, is now being carried out.

Owing to the extraordinarily rapid progress of railway construction in this country, a scarcity of railway mechanical engineers is being widely felt.

We are informed that Queen Victoria has sent a reply to our Emperor thanking him in courteous terms for the kind message of congratulation dispatched by His Majesty in connection with the late decisive victories of the British troops in South Africa.

A telegram from Seoul, dated March 7th, states that the Japanese Government has agreed to the request of the Korean Government to adopt measures to avoid the inconvenience to both countries which occurs at present in the troublous that arise over the trade in red ginseng. It is believed that ginseng will be very shortly made a monopoly like camphor in Formosa.

Ten years ago—Tientsin to Peking. Four days boat-travel to Tungchow, ten dollars. Tungchow to Peking over stone road, half day; one dollar and broken rib. Total \$11.00, five days, with injuries thrown in. Today—Tientsin to Peking. Three and a half hours by train, three dollars. Electric car, ten cents. Total \$3.10, 4 hours, minus comfort.—Peking and Tientsin Times.

We learn that Prof. Frederick G. Wright, of the Oberlin University, Ohio, will reach Yokohama by the 19th inst. He will give lectures before the Imperial Educational Association on the 29th and 30th inst. on his special subject of geology. The Imperial Tokyo University will afterward be favored with similar lectures. The Professor is a geologist of world-wide renown and is specially devoted to the study of glaciators.

Notes From Chinese Press.

Telegraphic news from Korea has been received that Mr. Pritchard Morgan's representatives assumed full control of the Unsan Mine, and commenced actual work on the 2nd instant.

Among the many rumors current in

Manila regarding Aguinaldo's whereabouts, there is one to the effect that the Philippine leader has succeeded in reaching the Island of Formosa.

According to the Shanghai native papers, Jung Lu, the generalissimo of the Northern Army, is going to concentrate all his forces for the purpose of giving protection to the Emperor and overthrowing Prince Ching and his associates.

It is stated that Mr. C. W. Campbell, of H. B. M.'s shipping office, Shanghai, has been ordered by Sir Claude Macdonald to proceed north immediately, and visit the disturbed district and to be present at the trial of the murderers of Mr. Brooke.

The Peking government has, according to the Universal Gazette, commanded an expectant Taotai, named Chin, to

investigate into some secret and important matters at the southern islands. He arrived at Amoy at the end of last year and will proceed to the

Philippine Islands and Singapore, etc., some time in the first moon.

It appears that owing to the fact that the plague is about stamped out in Japan, the thriving business carried on in the catching and killing of rats in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe, is at an end. During the time the authorities paid so much per head for rodents, over a quarter of a million were destroyed, representing an outlay to the Japanese government of about 12,500 yen.

A recent visitor to Peking has stated that an expression of approval by the Empress Dowager of the Boxers' work in shantying was recently boldly posted in Peking, with an extra notice in red ink drawing special attention to it. An experienced foreigner in the capital stated that the notice was of a most unusual character.

The Chinese litter-bearer has proved himself a valuable help to the United States army in the busy days of the war in the Philippines, and he has demonstrated his usefulness in more ways than one. Over hills and mountains across scorching valleys enduring all hardships uncomplaining, immune to sickness and disease, never flagging the Chinese coolie has kept up with the fastest marching columns. His only fault, it is said, is that he will not

work in a scientific manner with the work. The United States imports every year \$30,000,000 worth of rubber. Why can't we save this money, and in addition, derive a goodly revenue from the sale of our rubber to other countries?

But a law of Nature bows to the necessity of keeping the blood pure so that the entire system shall be strong, healthy and vigorous.

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is therefore a law of health and is a necessity in nearly every household. It never disappoints.

Blood Disorders—"My step-daughter and I have both been troubled greatly with blood disorders and stomach troubles, and several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla have been of great benefit." James F. Thompson, Wilmington, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
The great blood purifier.

Hood's Phosphate of lime, the most irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HEALTH SHIPS

Three Will be Stationed
In Hawaii.

Marine Hospital Service Will Maintain Them at Honolulu, Hilo And Lahaina.

The United States Marine Hospital Service will settle the vexed question of proper disinfecting plants for the Hawaiian Islands. Three vessels, equipped especially for this service according to the plans of J. J. Kinyoun, Surgeon M. H. S., of San Francisco, will be stationed here. Upon plans submitted by Dr. Kinyoun to the Government, a disinfecting vessel was built and stationed in Havana harbor, and similar vessels are intended for Hawaii. He believes a disinfecting vessel will be of greater advantage in Honolulu harbor than a disinfecting wharf.

The news of the Marine Hospital Service's intended action is obtained through a letter in possession of Geo. W. Smith of the Board of Health. Dr. Carmichael, the resident surgeon, also confirms Dr. Kinyoun's report. When these vessels will be dispatched to the Islands is not known, but it is evident the Government is at work upon them. A vessel is intended for Honolulu harbor, another for Lahaina, and a third for Hilo. Dr. Kinyoun's letter reads as follows:

March 8th, 1900.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing one from George W. Smith, Esq., of Honolulu, making inquiry as to the best apparatus for fumigating and disinfecting ships and their cargoes.

I send, under separate cover, a blue print of a fumigating vessel which I designed for the use of the Marine Hospital Service for duty in Havana harbor. I believe a vessel of this character will best meet the requirements in Honolulu; far more so than a wharf and disinfecting machinery.

I have received unofficial information from Washington that it is the intention of the Marine Hospital Service to equip several of these vessels for duty in the Hawaiian Islands. The disinfecting vessel was built by the Kensington Engine Works of Philadelphia, Pa. For further information regarding its construction and equipment is desired, I am sure that the builders will be glad to furnish it. If I had time at my disposal I would be pleased to take up the matter in extenso, but, the contrary being the case, I have to contend myself with sending you the blue print, which I request you send to Mr. Smith.

Respectfully yours, J. J. KINYOUN, Surgeon, M. H. S., Quarantine Officer

The Sugar Market.

The following sugar letter from San Francisco, dated March 15th, is furnished by courtesy of Messrs. Schaefer & Co. No important changes are noted in prices affecting the local market:

Sugar—There have been some minor changes in prices for the local market and for export to Honolulu, as per list of the Western Sugar Refining Co. viz.: Cubes (A) crushed and fine granulated, 5.50; powdered, 5.50; candy granulated, 5.10; dry granulated fine, 5.00; confectioners' A, 5.00; magnolia A, 4.60; extra C, 4.50; golden C, 4.40; barrels, 10c more; half barrels, 25c more; boxes, 50c more; 50-lb. bags, 10c more. The quotation for dry granulated for export to Honolulu is now 3.25, same conditions.

Basis—7th, no sale; 8th, to arrive, sale 750 tons at 4 5-16c, cost and freight sale, 2,900 tons at 4.32; 9th-10th, no sales; 12th, spot sale 2,700 tons at 4 3-8c; 13th, 850 tons at 4 3-8c; 14th, C. & F. sale 400 tons, 4.39c; making net basis for Island sugars that day in San Francisco 4.05c.

London Beets—7th, 9s 3-4d; 8th-9th, 9s 10 1-2d; 10th, 9s 8 2-4d; 13th-14th, 9s 10 1-2d.

Dry Granulated—No changes in New York market since the 6th; net price 4.90.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Latest small advices from New York under date of 10th inst. quote market steady and firm, with buyers at current quotations and sellers holding for 1-16 advance.

European Markets—Quiet and steady with a slight advance. Java No. 15 D. S. 12s; fair refining, 11s; April beets, 9s 10 1-2d.

Latest Statistical Position—According to Willett & Gray, March 8th, total stock U. S. four ports estimated March 7th, 146,374 tons, against 156,379 same date last year. Cuba six principal ports, 94,500 tons, against 54,900 same date last year; total stock in all principal countries at latest uneven dates, 2,567,874 tons, against 2,453,706 tons, excess over last year, 114,168 tons.

ROBERTS PREPARING TO MOVE ON PRETORIA

(Continued from Page 1)

should have halted and endeavored to find a proper road, or should have fallen back on Molteno, rather than have risked the safety of the entire force by following a route which brought the troops into difficult ground commanded on both sides by the Boers."

Rhodes on the Future.

CAPE TOWN, March 15.—In an interview published in the Cape Argus, Rhodes is quoted as saying:

"I feel strongly that we cannot have peace in South Africa so long as we have in the republics a rallying ground for disloyalty and disaffection. To go further, I do not think we can safely federate till we have had some years of crown colony government. Personally I have done with the Boers."

Scene of the Surrender.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 13.—Lord Roberts entered the Free State capital today (Tuesday) practically unopposed. He lay at Venters Vlei, fourteen miles away, last night, with Generals Kelly-Kenny's and General Colville's divisions, the Guards brigade and the mounted infantry.

General French, having cut the railway and telegraphs, experienced a slight skirmish with some Boers holding the kopjes southeast of the town.

Early in the morning the cavalry brigade moved forward and occupied several kopjes which commanded the Boers.

A few well placed shells from the Horse Artillery drove off the enemy.

General French then sent out scouts to feel their way toward the town, per-

ceiving which the correspondents of the Sydney Herald and the London Daily News, with one other, galloped forward and entered the town, which wore an everyday aspect. The people were out shopping or for morning walks, and at first the three newspaper men were regarded as townfolk.

Later, when it became known that they were the forerunners of the British army, they were greeted cordially and conducted to a club, where they met Mr. Frazer of the Executive Council, the Mayor and other officials. Those

who had retired in the direction of Dewsbury. The telegraph is open to Bloemfontein.

It is understood that President Kruger two days ago annexed the Orange

Free State to the South African re-

public.

Boers' Outlook Hopeless.

VAN ZYL, March 15.—The bridge

over the Orange River here has been

completed. The British forces have

passed and tonight they are bivouacking on Free State soil.

LONDON, March 17.—The Daily Mail

is the following dispatch from Louren-

zo Marques, dated Friday, March 16:

"Trenching is proceeding on the Vaal

river at Vereyng. Late arrivals from

Pretoria say that the Boers themselves

now admit that their cause is hopeless.

General Lucas Meyer refuses to

turn again and has returned to his

army. General Schalkburger has also

turned, and the burghers are going

one by hundreds.

Germany Cannot Act.

PRETORIA, March 14, (via Louren-

zo Marques, Thursday, March 15).—The

German Consul has handed the

following dispatch to President Krue-

ger:

"The Government of Germany and the Emperor will be glad and ready to

assist in friendly mediation as soon

as the fundamental conditions to such

an effect are apparent, as soon as it is demon-

strated that both opponents desire

mediation. Whether the desire al-

ready exists on the British side can be

seen by the republics on inquiry at

Pretoria, or through the good offices

of third government which has no im-

portant interests of its own to consider

South Africa. The latter assumption

is qualified with a number of na-

tions in and outside Europe, but not

in Germany. Any such step on the

part of the German Government would

waken suspicions and have other than

humanitarian view. The increased

distrust thereby engendered would not

promote a peaceable settlement. The

quest of the republics to transmit

their appeal for mediation to the Aus-

tria-Hungarian and Swiss Govern-

ments, whose interests are watched by

the German consulate, has been imme-

diately fulfilled."

Steyn May Surrender.

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 15.—General

Prettyman is succeeding admiral-

ly as Governor of the town. He is

issuing a proclamation today requesting

the burghers within a radius of ten

miles to deliver up their arms, assur-

ing them they would be paid for the

confiscation of their property.

Lord Roberts is about to issue fresh

proclamations, which, it is considered,

will have the effect of disarming

further opposition upon the part of the

republics.

Mr. Collins has been appointed

adrost, vice Pappendorf, deposed,

and Mr. Frazer will act as Mayor,

great quantities of stores captured at

Vasserfall have been recovered. As a

result of Hunter and Weston's line cut-

ting the British have secured twenty-

two engines and the line has been clear-

ed to the Kaffir River. Rumors are

current that former President Steyn is

hilling to surrender. Much unrest

exists among the Dutch population.

The burghers described the soldiers as

brutes, saying they are innumerable

and of identical color with them.

Roberts on Gatacre.

LONDON, March 16, 7:42 p.m.—Lord

Roberts, in transmitting General

Steyn's report on the Stormberg de-

feat, gives his opinion thus:

"The failure was mainly due to re-

liance on inaccurate information regard-

ing the ground to be traversed by the

army. When it became evi-

dent shortly after midnight that the

Boers were leading the column in the

wrong direction, I consider Gatacre

should have halted and endeavored to

find a proper road, or should have fall-

en back on Molteno, rather than have

risked the safety of the entire force by

following a route which brought the

troops into difficult ground com-

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ORIENTAL CRIMES.

Interesting News From East and

West Asia.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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HOLLISTER DRUG CO. Agents



Chills

Everyone is more liable to catch cold in the winter months. The following are some of the best remedies for chills and fever:

1. Take a cold bath.

2. Take a cold bath.

3. Take a cold bath.

4. Take a cold bath.

5. Take a cold bath.

6. Take a cold bath.

7. Take a cold bath.

8. Take a cold bath.

9. Take a cold bath.

10. Take a cold bath.

11. Take a cold bath.

12. Take a cold bath.

13. Take a cold bath.

14. Take a cold bath.

15. Take a cold bath.

16. Take a cold bath.

17. Take a cold bath.

18. Take a cold bath.

REPUBLICS MUST FALL

Boer Governments Will
Be Expunged.

PRESIDENTS ASK FOR PEACE

Lord Salisbury Will Not Assent to
the Terms Proposed--Offi-
cial Correspondence.

LONDON, March 13.—Krueger and
Steyn's request for peace was based
on the following conditions:

First—Reorganization of the inde-
pendence and sovereignty of the South
African Republic and Orange Free
State.

Second—Naturalization to be con-
ferred upon foreigners residing five years
in the Transvaal.

Third—English and Dutch to be
taught in the public schools and to be
used in the courts.

Fourth—Arbitration of claims grow-
ing out of the Jameson raid, of the
cattle question, of the dispute growing
out of the restrictions imposed by the
South African Republic upon the ne-
groes of the entire Transvaal and of
all other questions at issue between
the belligerents.

Letter from the Presidents.

LONDON, March 13.—A parlia-
mentary paper containing the telegrams
sent to the British Government by the
Presidents of the South African Rep-
ublic and the Orange Free State and
Great Britain's reply thereto was is-
sued this afternoon. It first gives the
telegram sent by the two Presidents to
the Marquis of Salisbury, as follows:

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 5.—The
blood and tears of thousands who have
suffered by this war, and the prospect
of all moral and economical ruin
wherever South Africa is now threat-
ened, make it necessary for both bel-
ligerents to ask themselves dispassion-
ately and as in the sight of the trib-
une God for what are they fighting and
whether the aim of each justifies all
this appalling misery and devastation.

With this object, and in view of the
assertions of various British states-
men to the effect that this war was
begun and is being carried on with the
set purpose of undermining Her Maj-
esty's authority in South Africa and of
setting up an administration over all
of South Africa, independent of Her
Majesty's Government, we consider it
our duty to solemnly declare that this
war was undertaken solely as a de-
fensive measure to maintain the
threatened independence of the South
African Republic, and is only contin-
ued in order to secure and maintain
the incontestable independence of both
republics as sovereign international
states and to obtain the assurance that
those of Her Majesty's subjects who
have taken part with us in this war
shall suffer no harm whatever in per-
son or property. On these conditions,
but on these conditions alone, are we
now, as in the past, desirous of seeing
peace re-established in South Africa;
while, if Her Majesty's Government is
determined to destroy the indepen-
dence of the republics, there is nothing
left to us and to our people but to per-
severe to the end in the course already
begun.

In spite of the overwhelming pre-
eminence of the British empire, we
have confidence in that God who light-
ed the unextinguishable fire of love of
freedom in the hearts of ourselves, and
in our belief that He will not forsake
us and that He will accomplish His
work in us and in our descendants.

We hesitated to make this declara-
tion earlier to your Excellency, as we
feared that as long as the advantage
was always on our side, and as long
as our forces held defensive positions
far within Her Majesty's colonies, such
a declaration might hurt the feelings
and honor of the British people. But
as the prestige of the British Empire
may be considered to be assured by
the capture of one of our forces by Her
Majesty's troops, and since we have
thereby been forced to evacuate other
positions which our forces had occu-
pied, that difficulty is over, and we
can no longer hesitate to clearly in-
form your Government and people, in
the sight of fighting and on what con-
ditions we are ready to restore peace.

Salisbury's Reply.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the
President of the South African Rep-
ublic and the Orange Free State:

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 11.—I
have the honor to acknowledge your
Honors' telegram, dated March 5, from
Bloemfontein, of which the purport is
principally to demand that Her Maj-
esty's Government shall recognize "the
incontestable independence of the
South African Republic and Free State,"
as "sovereign international states,"
and to offer on those terms to bring
the war to a conclusion.

In the beginning of October last
peace existed between Her Majesty
and the two republics under conven-
tions which then were in existence. A
discussion had been proceeding for
some months between Her Majesty's
Government and the South African Rep-
ublic, of which the object was to ob-
tain redress for certain very serious
grievances under which the British
residents in South Africa were suffer-
ing. In the course of these negotia-
tions the South African Republic had,
to the knowledge of Her Majesty's
Government, made considerable ar-
maments, and the latter had consequent-
ly taken steps to provide correspond-
ing reinforcements of the British
garrisons at Cape Town and in Natal. No
infingement of the rights guaranteed
by the conventions had, up to that
point, taken place on the British side.

Suddenly, at two days' notice, the
South African Republic, after issuing an
insulting ultimatum, declared war
upon Her Majesty, and the Orange
Free State, with whom there had not
even been any discussion, took a simi-

lar step. Her Majesty's dominions
were immediately invaded by the two
republics. Siege was laid to three
towns within the British frontier, a
large portion of two colonies were
burned, with great destruction of property
and life, and the republics claimed
that the inhabitants of extensive por-
tions of Her Majesty's dominions were
to be dominions had been annexed to
one of the other of them. The second por-
tion of these operations, the South African
Republic had been occupying for many years past, in the course of an
enormous scale, which by that
character, could only have been in end
for use against Great Britain.

Your Honors make some observations
of a negative character upon the
object with which these preparations
were made. I do not think it necessary
to discuss the question you have raised.
But the result of these prepara-
tions carried on with great secrecy
has been that the British Empire has
been compelled to confront an invasion
which has entailed upon the empire a
costly war and the loss of thousands of
precious lives. This great calamity
has been the penalty Great Britain has
suffered for having of recent years
acquiesced in the existence of the two
republics. In view of the use to which

YOUNG PRESIDENT STEYN OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.



The election of Marthinus Theunis Steyn, four years ago, to the Presidency of the Orange Free State was considered at the time a victory for the Boers, as his candidacy was promoted by President Krueger. President Steyn's rise has been remarkable. He was born just three years after the founding of the Orange Free State. He was sent abroad for an education, and applied himself to study in England and Holland, returning home in 1882. He practiced law six years at the bar of the Supreme Court of his native state, was made Attorney General, and in less than a year thereafter was raised to the bench at the age of 32. In 1896 he became President. He is now only 42 years old. President Steyn is most happy in his home life, with his boy and three little girls. Mrs. Steyn is of the family of Wessels, one of the early Boer leaders. She was educated in Europe and is thoroughly modern in her ideas.

The two republics have put the position
which was given them, and the calamities their unprovoked acts have
inflicted on Her Majesty's dominions,
Her Majesty's Government can only
answer to your Honors' telegram by
saying that they are not prepared to
assent to the independence either of
the South African Republic or the Orange
Free State.

The correspondence was read in
both houses of Parliament today and
the concluding paragraph of the British
Premier's reply elicited prolonged
cheers.

EVERY DAY FACTS.

Honolulu Produces its Share—This
Comes From Kawahao.

What makes anything a fact? Isn't it an occurrence of statement that can be proven true and correct in every particular? What constitutes conclusive evidence to the mind of a Honolulu citizen? Is it the statement of some one made in Texas or California? We think not, but when some of our own people make a statement and it is endorsed by many, there can be no question about that. Under these circumstances we call them facts, and they are every-day facts, because they are occurring every day. Don't take our word for what is said. If you are not satisfied, ask them; people don't make such assertions without good reasons.

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawahao informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 28 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subject to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

It is important to get the same pills which helped Mr. Nua—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore, ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

HAWAII NEWS

Hilo Has a Kick About Appropriations.

Manslaughter at Honokaa--An Early
Morning Fire--Lost Clothes
And Other Items.

The Tribune believes that it ex-
presses the feelings of the people of
Hilo when it says we are not ungrate-
ful to the Advertiser for its vigorous
and timely editorial, addressed to the
Council of State, protesting against
the inequitable ratio of appropriations
for Honolulu and Hilo asked for by
that body. "The total appropriation
proposed by the Council of State," says
the editorial writer, "for Honolulu public
improvements is \$1,329,672, while
that for Hilo is only \$74,600, or in
round numbers 5 per cent of the
amount proposed for Honolulu. This
is certainly not a fair division, and
the figures are commended to the Ex-
ecutive and the Council of State for
consideration."

It may seem like a waste of effort
to call the attention of the Council of State to so glaring a discrepancy. If
their eyes are so blinded that they
cannot see it for themselves. Never-
theless we hope that such is not the
case. We have ever had occasion to
note that the preponderance of the
Honolulu element in the government has
been productive of a bias which was
too evident to everyone to be over-
looked or derided, and which has re-
sulted in an inequitable distribution of
revenue proceeds to the detriment not
only of Hilo but of all the outside dis-
tricts. We cannot, however, bring
ourselves to believe that the Executive
and the Council of State are so utterly
oblivious of the duties of their office
and of the obligations they have un-
dertaken, even at this eleventh hour
of their authority, when their last op-
portunity is occurring to tap the na-
tional treasury for the benefit of one
town—we can hardly believe that in
this contingency, they will deliberately
ask for an appropriation for Honolulu
twenty times as large as that asked for
by Hilo. The natural development of
Hilo or of any other town means the
natural development of the country in
general, and the natural developmen-
t of Hilo certainly calls for more than
one-twentieth that of Honolulu, es-
pecially when we consider the work
already accomplished for Honolulu by
large previous expenditures of public
funds.

The Advertiser suggests that when
these figures come to the notice of the
people of Hilo, the air hereabout will
become blue. As yet such will not be
the case for we cannot believe that the
Council of State is really so lost to all
sense of the real reason for its exis-
tence as to perpetrate such an outrage
upon the country.—Hilo Tribune.

Manslaughter at Honokaa.

Honokaa is making rapid strides to-
ward the point where for cutting
scraps that quiet village by the sea
will rate second only to Honolulu.
Last week there was the case of the
Japanese assaulting one of his coun-
trymen with an adze, wounding him
dangerously.

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Japanese assaulting one of his coun-
trymen with an adze, wounding him
dangerously.

Man slaughter at Honokaa.

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ward the point where for cutting
scraps that quiet village by the sea
will rate second only to Honolulu.
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HAWAII AT WASHINGTON

Mr. Armstrong's Letter From Capital.

M'KINLEY LIKES DOLE

Incidents of the Struggle for Good Government in Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—

The Senate passed the bill for the government of Hawaii at 4 p. m. on March 1st. The next day it was sent to the House and referred to the Committee on Territories. The chairman of the Committee, Mr. Knox of Massachusetts, an able and industrious Representative, immediately called the sub-committee of the general committee together and asked General Hartwell and Mr. Smith to attend. The Senate bill, as passed, was carefully compared with the House bill pending and the differences noted. All of the provisions of the Senate bill that differed from those of the House bill, but were not considered objectionable, were accepted. Some hours were occupied in making these comparisons, and the sub-committee left it to the Hawaiian representatives largely, to determine whether or not the Senate provisions should prevail. Some of the provisions of the Senate bill were promptly rejected by the sub-committee. Several new amendments were asked for by the Hawaiian representatives and were accepted. The number of differences between the Senate and House bill was about thirty.

After the matter was fully considered by the Hawaiian representatives, in order to save time, offered to put the matter in shape for the general committee. They were occupied until late at night in doing this clerical but important work. On Sunday Senator Cullom called on the representatives at their hotel and congratulated them on the passage of the bill through the Senate, although he regretted that so many of the provisions contained in the original bill had been changed.

On Monday, the 6th of March, the whole committee met for a final consideration of the amendments, but the Alaska people occupied the time, and there was an adjournment until Tuesday. The situation in Alaska exhibits the indifference of democracy to the needs of the people. The case, as presented by gentlemen from Alaska, calls for the promptest action. It was stated that at Cape Nome there were thousands of Americans and Indians who were under no law whatever; that their government was impromptu and under a Federal law; that there were immense values at stake, but no duly authorized courts for the adjustment of claims.

During the session of the committee on Monday, one of the members asked, "Where is 'Maraschino'?" Does he refuse to give us the glad hand?" Otherwise known as Moreno, the "true friend" of the Hawaiian people, and the standing foe of the Dole government; this picturesque character moves about the Capitol, impressing upon the Hawaiian tenderfeet who seek his aid the need of his supreme influence in order to secure Congressional action. One of the secretaries of the Senate remarked the other day that it was well known that "Maraschino" was in the habit of writing to his Hawaiian and other constituents upon official paper of the Senate and the House, in order to indicate the intimacy of his relations with members of Congress. The secretary said he had caught him in the act on one occasion and had taken out of his hands a lot of official paper. "Maraschino" has kindly clothed the opposition to the Dole government here with his own virtues and character, and this has not injured that government. He has openly marched at the head of the tearful and downtrodden patriots here, who have denounced the judiciary of Hawaii.

The President has again declared his deep interest in the passage of the Hawaiian bill. The requests made of him by the local government are granted forthwith and promptly. General Hartwell submitted to the Secretary of State the action of the Council of State, with a request that the President approve it by wire to San Francisco. The answer was almost in these words: "Submit whatever dispatch you wish." It was done, and in two hours was signed and sent by the Executive.

Whether Mr. Dole is or is not appointed Governor, he has won beyond all doubt the absolute confidence of the President. An old politician said, in the Metropolitan Club, "General Wood and General Davis and Mr. Dole are now managing the civil affairs of the new Territories, and the President says they are safe men." The President begins to feel some relief from the dangers which naturally arise from the acts of able but inexperienced men. He delights in men who wisely solve difficulties without bothering him. He puts his confidence in men who, in Cuba and Porto Rico and Hawaii, do the right thing rather than the wrong thing. He is reported to have recently said that he could sleep well because his intelligent agents were doing just what he would do, in the new possessions, and were not calling on him to meet their many troubles.

It may interest residents in Honolulu to know that General Wood of Cuba was the surgeon that attended the late Mr. Frank P. Hastings, Hawaiian Secretary of Legation, when he was stricken down in the White House in 1897. Dr. Wood was then attached to the President's household and was requested by the President to give Mr. Hastings his services. Dr. Wood attended him until his death.

On Tuesday, the 6th of March the

whole Committee of the House on Territories took up the Senate bill, which had been sent to the House, and considered it. Mr. Little of Hilo asked that a provision be inserted in the bill dividing the Island of Hawaii into two and districts. The committee refused this request. He then asked the committee to adopt that provision of the Senate bill which required the Legislature at its first session to divide the Islands into counties. Mr. Smith opposed this, and said that Hilo ought to have a municipal government, but that the inhabitants of the Islands, outside of the town of Hilo, were not ready for a county government, embracing the whole Island. He thought that the Legislature ought to have the power to create county and municipal government, but should not be forced to do so during its first session. Mr. Little insisted that it ought to be done, and if this provision was not put in, he said that he would oppose the bill on the floor of the House, or get his friends to oppose it. The chairman replied that he and other members of the committee had made many concessions in order to secure speedy action on the bill, but that if he proposed to dispute the bill on the floor of the House, or to get others to do it, the bill might not be reported at all. Some member then asked, "Where is 'Maraschino'?"

About three hours were occupied in going over the Senate bill. Only six out of the sixteen members of the committee were present. A number of the ablest men, who were members of it, were engaged in other committee work. The hurry and rush of all Congressional work was manifest; but the chairman, Mr. Knox, presided admirably and kept the committee together. Mr. Little of Hilo again opposed the appointment of Circuit Judges by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Hawaiian Senate. He told the committee that the men now in power would appoint such judges as they pleased; and pictured the practice of law before a judge whose father was President of the Hawaiian Senate. He wanted the President of the United States to appoint the circuit judges. He tried to state a case which was his grievance, and showed the wickedness of that judge. The committee refused to assent to the Senate bill giving the President of the United States the appointing power.

The committee accepted a few provisions of the Senate bill which differed from those of the House bill, and added several amendments which the Special Agent and Mr. W. O. Smith said were desirable in order to cover the transition of the Republic to the Territorial condition.

The Senate bill, in abolishing all penal labor contracts, uses language which may cover contracts involving co-operation, and especially the contracts of sailors, which are penal, but lawful. The phraseology of the Senate bill is perhaps unfortunate, and it should have been modified. But the temper of the Senators was bitterly opposed to any penal contract labor, and any attempt to change the wording of the bill might have caused discussion and delay.

The Senate bill provides that no bonds may be issued or indebtedness incurred by the Territorial Government unless approved by the President. The House will adopt this provision.

The removal of the property qualification, and the probability that the ignorant or unreliable voters would control the legislature and make "cats and dogs" of the financial interests of the country, impressed Senators and they sought to offset the possible disadvantages of free suffrage, by refusing to allow those who are clamorous for home rule and the rule of the people, to spend the taxes without placing an arbitrary check upon them. This provision largely centralizes power in Washington, which certainly is unfortunate so far as self-government is concerned. It makes the Executive in Washington and not the legislature, the judge of what the indebtedness of the Territory may be. Senators asked Mr. Cullom and Mr. Morgan what the relative proportion of voters would be in the next election. When it appeared that the natives would be probably in a large majority, and a native Senate might refuse to confirm the appointments of the governor, or might attempt to run the Territory into debt, the disposition of Senators was to reduce the power of the legislature. If the debate had broadened on this point the Senate would have put further restrictions on the legislative power as an offset to a free franchise. The idea began to spread that, while it was not good "political business" to put on a property qualification, and restrict the freedom of the franchise, another restriction, operating more powerfully than a property qualification, was that of limiting the legislative power. As one Senator remarked: "If the majority of the natives don't behave we will them up so they can do nothing."

An old veteran statesman declares that the present Congress is democratic. The majority of Republicans in the House is not twenty-five. The Porto Rico bill is a storm center. The Republican party is blazing its way through the wilderness of expansion, and its leaders lose their way. Congress is astounded at the anger of the country against its action in placing duties on Porto Rico articles. The starved people of the Island have the deep sympathy of the American people and sentiment rather than commercial interest, demands free trade. It is quite possible that the action of the House will prove in the end to be wise. But the people are not prepared to accept anything short of free trade. The heart of the country has gone out to those miserable people, who have waited for months for justice and fair play. They are impatient over the delays caused by the "Constitutional argument" while men and women are dying and the weeds are growing over the Island. The politicians are surprised and perplexed. This mighty voice of the people was unexpected. The House of Representatives was silent and breathless, when Littlefield of Maine, a good Republican, declared that the government had pledged free trade to the Island, when its troops landed. "I stand here, if I stand alone, as a member of the Republican party, the party that I love, the party that has done so much for the liberty, the welfare and the prosperity and development of the Republic, to enter my solemn protest against such an act of bad faith." This speech, worthy of the best days of the House, was responded to by the country within twenty-four hours. Littlefield's desk was

covered with telegrams and letters of approval from Maine to California. The measure was passed, but the frightened leaders of the party, at once took shelter under an Act, which was instantly passed, which gave to Porto Rico all the duties collected from its goods during the last year. It was a move in the game of "who shall be President?"

But the Republican party, if it follows the President, will get out of the woods, and before the day of election will make it plain that its policy is true and wise and progressive. The second and sober thought is the master of the situation.

This morning, after consultation between the Speaker and Mr. Knox, the House adopted a rule that on April 3rd the House would take up the Hawaiian bill, and a vote would be taken on it on the 4th. It was not practicable to fix an earlier date as an enormous amount of "privileged" business must take precedence. The good will of the Speaker was shown in fixing this date.

Representative Hitt has had the grippe for a week, and is confined to his house. He expects to be out within a few days, and take an active part in the debate on the Hawaiian bill. As he is one of the few men in the House who have visited the Islands, his services will be of great value in the debate.

On Wednesday evening, March 7th, Mr. W. O. Smith addressed the Men's club connected with Dr. Radcliffe's church in Washington on the subject of leprosy. At the close of his address Mr. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, moved a vote of thanks for the address. A number of invited guests were present, many of them members of Congress and persons connected with the departments.

REV. C. M. SHELDON, EDITOR OF THE "CHRISTIAN DAILY."



Sheldon's Third Day.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 14.—In the Capital tomorrow an editorial by Mr. Sheldon will lead the first page. It will be set in the body of the paper and will be run with a border. It will be headed

"The Union of Christendom" and will urge a compact of the Christian forces of the world for the destruction of the Sabbath.

A notable first page item is by Dr. Woitiek of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, attacking Bohemian societies, under the following headlines: "They Teach Suicide—Societies Organized to Kill Religious Belief—Work in the Bohemian Press and Fraternal Orders—Remarkable Growth of Suicide." Mr. Sheldon writes an introductory note stating that the author of the article was once an infidel, but was converted to Christianity through the death of his friends.

An article denouncing Mormonism and polygamy, by Richard Wake of Salt Lake City, will be given a prominent place on the first page. A plea for equal suffrage by Mrs. Anna L. Diggs will be a feature of the contributors' page.

PORTO RICO.

The Island Pauperized by American Government.

SAN JUAN, (Puerto Rico), March 15.—The condition of Puerto Rico is almost incredible. The whole people are being pauperized by free government, while the instability of the country, without constitutional guarantees, prevents American capital from flowing in.

There is a general outcry from leading Puerto Ricans in all parts of the Island against this degrading alms-giving, as a ruse to quiet the people while Congress is fastening the slavery of a colonial system upon them.

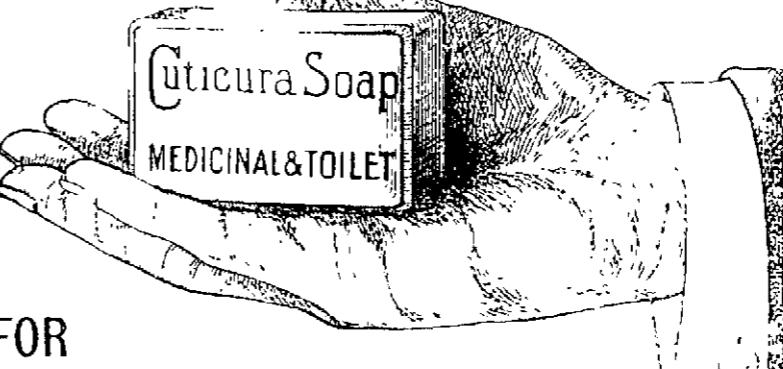
The official returns show that in five months, since the tornado, the number of deaths in excess of the normal has been 9,000, showing that the Island is losing in population at the rate of 20,000 a year as a result of American control.

The sights in the mountain districts are appalling. All experienced men are saying that the only hope of saving Puerto Rico from utter ruin is to at once convert it into a regular United States Territory. The whole people do not need charity. They need the opportunity to work.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

It is very hard to stand idly by and see our dear ones suffer while awaiting the arrival of the doctor. An Albany (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very sick with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should arrive. In a few hours he returned, saying the doctor need not come, as the child was much better. The druggist, Mr. Otto Scholz, says the family has since recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their neighbors and friends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

FOR RED ROUGH HANDS ITCHING BURNING PALMS



FOR

PAINFUL FINGER ENDS

One Night Treatment. Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purer of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

HOW TO CURE TORTURING, DISFIGURING HUMORS.

Bathe the affected parts with HOT WATER and CUTICURA SOAP, to remove the crusts and scales, and soften the inflamed, cracked, bleeding, thickened cuticle. Next apply CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purer of emollients, to all itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal. Lastly, take a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel HUMOR GERMS.

This single treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and seedy skin and scalp humors, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all other remedies, and even the best physicians fail.

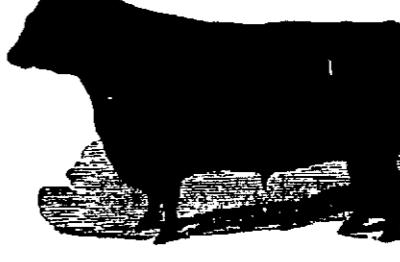
Sold everywhere. Price, The Set, \$1.25 Post, 25c. Ointment, No. 1, size, 20c. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, 16 oz. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Prop., BOSTON, U.S.A. British depots: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. How to Have Beautiful Hands, free.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO. LIMITED

General Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock,
Fowls, Feed
and Vehicles



Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.

THIS IS A

SOLAR GAS LAMP.

The best bicycle lamp made. It will burn eight hours on one charge of carbide, and needs no attention, as it is self-regulating. We have just opened up a shipment of these Lamps, and the price is only

\$3.50 Each.

• • •

We have the

SOLAR DASH LAMPS

—ALSO THE—

SOLAR SURREY LAMPS

And plenty of CARBIDE, so no one need ride in the dark.

• • •

Our last shipment of

Rambler Bicycles

is nearly half sold, and it is only four days since they were landed. The 1900 Rambler is a beauty. Have you seen it? If not, call on

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

King Street, next to Bulletin Office.

G. N. WILCOX, President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

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PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial

Fertilizers

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCIUM FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAK Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

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(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND

MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU

Pt. by March 23

Stmr. Keanu, B. C. from Kauai
637 miles S. S. W. 100 miles from Maui and
Molokai. 1304 miles S. S. W. 100 miles from
S. A. to Kauai. Nicholson, from
Kaunakakai.

Pt. by March 24

Sch. S. P. C. W. W. from Kauai
Sch. Lucy from Oahu ports.

Stmr. N. A. Adams from Kauai

Sunday, March 25

Sch. Locket, from Oahu ports
Am. bk. S. C. Allen Johnson 20 days
from San Francisco

U. S. A. 1 Meade Williams 7 days
from San Francisco

P. M. S. S. China Fr. 92 days
from YokohamaStmr. Kinan Freeman from Hawaii
and Maui ports.Stmr. J. A. Cummins Searle from
Oahu ports.

Stmr. Mokolii Dudoit from Molokai.

Monday, March 26.

Italian cruiser Calabria, Alberts, 10
days from San Diego.Am. bkt. Echo, Bellsen, 43 days
from Calcutta Buena.Am. sb. S. D. Carleton, Amesbury,
137 days from New York

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, March 23.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, for Kauai
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for
Oahu ports.

Saturday, March 24.

Am. bk. C. B. Kenny, Anderson, for
San Francisco.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for
Kauai ports.

Am. sch. Endeavor, McAllep, for the
Sound.

Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Maui
and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningson, for Hawaii.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for
Oahu ports.

Sunday, March 25

P. M. S. S. China, Friese, for San
Francisco.

Monday, March 26.

Am. bkt. Amelia, Willer, for Eureka.

Ger. bk. Arnold, Peeken, for the
Sound.Stmr. Lehua, Dower, for Maui: Molokai
and Lanai.

MAHUKONA—Sailed, March 19th,
schr. Jennie Wand, Christensen, for
San Francisco; cargo, 5,505 bags sugar,
686,630 lbs., valued at \$27,357.82; ship-
pers, Castle & Cooke, T. H. Dayles &
Co. and Halawai plantation. Arrived:
March 22d. Br. smr. Manauense Bar-
neson, 11 days from Nanaimo, B. C.,
with 924 tons coal; Hawaii Railways Co.,
Ltd., agents and consignees.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kauai, per smr. Kauai, March
23—Miss Elston, Miss Wight, Mrs. E.
J. Snow and two children, Manuel
Eunos, Maria Durzaro, Julio Texeiro,
Maria Texeiro.

From Hawaii and Maui ports, per
smr. Keanu, March 24—Rev. John Ka-
boomia, C. Calamere, W. Thomas, A.
Price, Mrs. F. Caprasca and two chil-
dren, Miss S. Lyman, C. K. Lyman, L.
A. Foote, G. J. Scessor, M. D. Mond, W.
H. Babitt, Thos. M. Tigh, Fred, Nay-
lor, M. P. Pritchard, J. Margulies, Miss
K. Vida, P. Darling, Iakachi, Nakani-
chi, Hatai, Yamasta, Barber, Eugene
McCaugh, Fred, Ohr.

From China and Japan, per smr.
China, March 25—T. Fujita, Lee Chu.

MARQUIS ITO TALKS.

He Discusses the Phases of the Far
Eastern Question.

NEW YORK, March 15.—(After-
noon Service.)—A dispatch to the
Herald from Yokohama says:

Marquis Ito, former Japanese Prime
Minister, in an interview, said: "The
rumors of war between Russia and
Japan are unfounded newspaper re-
ports. An agreement exists between
Russia and Japan to the effect that
neither power will encroach upon
Korea, and we must believe that Russia
is sincere. The new Russian Minister
to Korea has come to Tokyo first, and
our relations are most friendly."

Speaking about the South African
war, Marquis Ito said: "The outcome
of the struggle will be to increase
England's greatness and arouse new
interest in the armies which her col-
onies have developed. England will
have trained soldiers all over the
globe."

"The policy of Japan is not a col-
onial one. The Japanese army and navy
are intended to defend Japan and her
interests, not for conquest. Japan has
no money for war or aggrandizement."

"The new development of commerce
in the East renders it necessary for
each nation to protect its interests
with a show of power."

"If the United States is to have the
commerce of the world, she must mix
in foreign politics."

"Japan, England and the United
States at least stand for the unity of
China."

"Japan wishes China to develop under
her own government. There is
no danger of her swamping the world's
market, because China is far behind,
and, as she develops, wages will rise
as they have done in Japan."

The present reform revolution
movement," concluded Marquis Ito, "is
not significant, because it has no follow-
ing among the people."

Hilo Shipping Notes

Sailed—Mar. 20, 10 fms. of cargo,
with sugar shipped by the following
plantations for San Francisco. Waka-
keia, 13,600; Pepee, 8,000; H. A. K.,
13,400; Hilo Sugar Co., 12,600; Hilo
Sugar Co., 2,500; C. I. 4,500. Pass-
engers—Miss Grubb, Miss Clappwood,
Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Fries, P. C. Egan,
J. V. Ray, Ito, Ito, Mrs. J. A. Scott, H. H. Jones
and two children, Thos. Collins.

Arrived—March 19, 100 tons of
general merchandise to H. Hartack &
Co. She came down in twenty days.

Expected—Sch. R. R. Hind, 1,000
ton with lumber, 100 Amy T. and
from San Francisco.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu March 26, 1900

NAME OF STOCK. COTTON CO. GOLD SILVER ASK

MAGASIN DE
SOCIÉTÉ

SOCIÉTÉ

AMERICAN SUGAR CO.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CO.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CO.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CO.

KALAWAIIAN SUGAR CO.